

FOR SALE—5-room brick, on North Second St., close in; corner lot; \$3150. E. E. Pascoe, 110 North Center street.

THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN

I WANT A \$2500.00 LOAN on 10-room cement block house, close in; 8 per cent interest. If you want to loan your money, come in quick.—E. E. PASCOE, 110 North Center St.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR

12 PAGES

PHOENIX, ARIZONA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1911.

12 PAGES

VOL. XXII. NO. 62.

GREATER PHOENIX BREAKS GROUND FOR PAVED STREETS

BIG FORCE BEGINS WORK

Prediction That Many Miles
Will be Laid

THIRTY BLOCKS SQUARE

Cheaper But Substantial
Material Soon to be Of-
fered the Residence Sec-
tions—Manager Conway's
Glowing Prophecy of the
City's Future.

A huge traction engine, drawing a big plow, yesterday tore up Wash-
ington street, between Third and Fifth
avenues. Hardly had the first big
furrows been turned when twenty-
two teams and sixty men began haul-
ing the dirt away.

The work marked the beginning of
the street paving era of Greater
Phoenix. The present contract calls
for the paving of nineteen blocks, as
follows:

Washington street, between Fifth
street and Seventh avenue.

First Avenue, from Jefferson to
Adams.

Center street, from Jefferson to
the north side of Monroe.

First Street, from Jefferson to
Adams.

Adams, from Second street to Sec-
ond Avenue.

An average of fifteen inches of
earth must be removed from the
blocks between Third and Fifth
streets before the asphalt can be laid.
But the entire nineteen blocks will
require a cut of only seven inches.
Nine thousand cubic yards of dirt
will be taken off, or 4,500 loads of
two cubic yards each.

Manager Conway, of the Barber
Asphalt Company, stated last evening
that the local pay roll contains sev-
enty-five names at present, but the
number will be doubled very soon.
The pay roll is now about \$350 per
day. When the force is doubled, as
promised, nearly five thousand dol-
lars a week will find its way into
the stores of Phoenix from the pave-
ment improvement.

The present contract for nineteen
blocks will be hurried as fast as men
and machinery can do the work. Ex-
cept for the profits of the working
company, every dollar of the im-
provement will be expended right
back in Phoenix. Even the large
amount of concrete to be used in
the improvement is of local manufac-
ture.

The entire cost of the nineteen
block contract will be considerably
over \$100,000, but there is not the
slightest doubt that the increase in
the value of the frontage which must
meet the pavement tax, will be lar-
ger in Phoenix than in other cities
where general pavement has been
accomplished. Statistics show that
in Los Angeles, Pasadena, Long
Beach, Riverside and Redlands,
Southern California cities noted for
world over for their magnificent
streets, paving was followed by real-
ty increases of 100 and even more
per cent. It has become a truism
that business follows the pavement.

The cost of paving in the district
already outlined will average about
eight dollars per front foot on either
side of the streets covered, with
fourteen intersections to cost about
\$1700 each. Storm drains are also to
be laid for six blocks on Second
avenue, designed to care for the
flood waters between the center line
of Second street and the center line
of Second Avenue, and between Mon-
roe to Harrison streets.

The labor employed is almost ex-
clusively Phoenician labor, the only
exceptions being the company man-
ager and expert engineers. Even the
cement and lumber used is bought
through local sources.

It's the big payroll that makes a
town, Manager Conway stated last
evening that his company would very
soon offer to the residence sections
of the city a substantial pavement,
not of the costly quality required for
the heavy traffic in the business dis-
trict, but one highly attractive and
very serviceable at a cost far below
the asphalt to be used down town.

"I believe the pavement experience
will prove just the same in Phoenix
as it has elsewhere, only more so,"
said Manager Conway. "Progressive
cities have learned the lesson that

Traction Engine, twenty-two teams and sixty men break ground
in the beginning of the street paving era of Phoenix.
Nineteen blocks included in the first batch of work.
Confident prediction that an area of thirty blocks square will
be paved within the next two years.
One million dollars to be circulated in Phoenix from this source
alone in two years.
Paving and business prosperity, and big rise in realty values
go hand in hand.
Barber Asphalt people see in Phoenix the big city of the south-
west.
Company about to offer substantial paving at much lesser cost
for the residence sections.
Pay roll of \$350 per day at present to be largely increased in
the very near future.

good streets are their very best in-
vestment. That there is to be a
Greater Phoenix in the broadest
sense of the term, I have no doubt,
I hear estimates of fifty thousand
population in five years and after
a careful survey of the situation, I
think the estimate is conservative.
Once give Phoenix a through trans-
continental railroad, and the big in-
itial work is done. You have water,
and abundance of it, the finest fall,
winter and spring, climate on earth,
and you are the center of all the
great development which always fol-
lows the accomplishment of state-
hood.

"But getting back to street paving,
I am going to predict that within
the next two years Phoenix will have
an area thirty blocks square of the
finest streets in the country. When-
ever the paving era has started in a
progressive city with live men at its
helm, it has never stopped short of
universal. Our company is about to
offer to the residence sections of the
city an excellent quality of pavement
at much lesser cost than that in the
business section. From inquiries we
have made I am confident that the
will be eagerly adopted. In towns
approximately this size in California,
towns like Long Beach and Riverside
from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000 dollars has
been expended to date in paved
streets. No one doubts that Phoenix
will be a much larger city than the
two mentioned, so necessarily the
amount expended for pavement here
will be greater.

"You have many sterling assets
but to my mind none more worthy
of development than your winter
climate. All that is needed is the real
get together spirit which has made
Los Angeles and all Southern Cali-
fornia what they are to-day. Where
you will have one fine hotel the com-
ing winter, you are likely to have
two or three the next winter, and
still more to follow. But if you are
going to be a continental winter re-
sort, to my mind your manifest des-
tiny, you must grow to it, and the
first big requirement is fine streets.
They attract the wealthy who bring
their own fine machines, and the
hundreds of thousands spent by weal-
thy tourists which has made Los
Angeles what she is to-day."

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WILEY MAY GET OFF WITH REPRIMAND

IMPRESSION BROUGHT OUT AT
WHITE HOUSE.

After Discussion of Case in Cabinet
Meeting.

Washington, July 18.—Dr. Harvey
W. Wiley, chief of the bureau of
chemistry, probably will not be re-
quested by the president to resign
but will be reprimanded, according
to the consensus of opinion of visitors
who talked with Mr. Taft today. The
recommendation of Attorney General
Wickersham that Dr. Wiley be per-
mitted to resign was barely touched
upon at the cabinet meeting but the
above impression was strengthened in
the minds of callers at the White
House.

Intimations that Attorney General
Wickersham in his recommendation
exceeded his authority, were set at
rest by the president.

The president explained that he
had requested the attorney general
to pass upon the legal question in-
volved in the Wiley case and that
the attorney general proceeding on
this theory answered him in strictly
legal fashion. It became apparent
after the cabinet meeting that the
president will be unable to reach
a decision for several days and prob-
ably not before next week.

ARIZONIANS IN WASHINGTON.
Washington, D. C., July 18.—(Spe-
cial.)—Judge C. F. Almsworth and L. H.
Chalmers of Phoenix and L. W. Powell
of Bisbee are here.

EXPLOSION EXTERIOR

Indicated by Fragments of
the Maine

NO OFFICIAL OPINION

Process of Removing Water
Surrounding Wreck Prac-
tically Completed—Now
Comes the Problem of
Mud of Unknown Depth.

Havana, July 18.—The process of
removing the water surrounding the
wreck of the Maine was practically
completed this afternoon, when the
water in the cofferdam was lowered 18
feet, leaving the wreck surrounded by
islets of mud, small pools and sink
holes of green, slimy water. Soundings
show nowhere a depth in excess of four
feet.

The engineers now face the serious
problem of removing the mud in which
the remains of the battleship are em-
bedded from a minimum of 37 feet to
a depth that can only be conjectured.

Although the water is now only two
feet lower than in the previous pump-
ing operations, the revelations with
regard to the shattered hull have been
vastly enlarged, owing to the out-
spreading of the distorted frames and
plating, especially in the forward sec-
tion, where the explosion did the great-
est damage.

The structure of the bow, 38 feet aft
as the frame is now exposed, permit-
ting an analysis of plates, beams, ribs,
etc., and it has been conclusively
proved that they originally belonged to
the structure of the double bottom,
which is now elevated to a height of 40
feet above normal position, apparently
giving confirmation of a tremendous
exterior explosion.

To this view, however, the engineers
decline to commit themselves, merely
admitting the identification of parts of
the bottom of the ship.

The present intention is not to at-
tempt to remove the drifting quantity
of water between the cofferdam, but to
make preparations to erect foundations
for cranes and derricks, with which to
extract the heaviest parts of the wreck-
age, after which means for removing
the mud must be decided upon. Prepa-
rations for the extensive excavations
will consume several months.

The exploration of the galley resulted
in the discovery of two pots half
filled with beans and other articles for
kitchen use, some of which at first
were believed to be human bones.

Hope of the discovery of the bodies of
many of the crew is diminishing be-
cause of the unexpected complete de-
molition of the berth deck.

The engineers are pleased with the
success of the cofferdam, which, in
spite of much adverse criticism, is re-
sisting fully 95 per cent of the esti-
mated maximum strain without the
slightest sign of weakening.

ONE THING SETTLED BY LORIMER INQUIRY

LIARS ARE ABUNDANT IN THE
LAND.

Yesterday's Session Occupied Wholly
by Contradictions.

Washington, July 18.—More con-
tradictions in the testimony before the
Senator Lorimer committee today be-
fogged the investigation far worse than
at any time since the new inquiry be-
gan. All the four witnesses flatly con-
tradicted important testimony previ-
ously given. Charles McGowan, a young
Canadian contractor, declared that C. F.
Wiehe, secretary of Edward Hines
Lumber company, did not remark on
the "Winnipeg Flyer," on the way from
Duluth to Virginia, Minn., March, 1911,
that there was a jackpot raised to
elect Lorimer, and that he contributed
\$10,000 to it.

William H. Burgess testified yester-
day that Wiehe did make this remark
in the presence of himself and a young
Canadian.

R. A. Johnson of Chicago, until July
1, 1911, a general staff representative
of the "American Lumberman," testi-
fied positively that Wiehe made no
such statement. Isaac Baker, a buyer
for the Edward Hines Lumber com-
pany, unqualifiedly denied that Edward
Hines, president of the company, said
over a long-distance telephone to
Springfield, from W. H. Cook's room in
a Chicago hotel, on May 25, 1909, that
he would come to Springfield with all
the money necessary for Lorimer's
election. Cook testified that Hines did
so state. Baker's testimony regarding
the conversation agreed almost verba-
tim with that given by Hines.

Baker also agreed with Hines' ac-
count of Hines' meeting with Clarence
S. Funk, general manager of the In-
ternational Harvester company, who
claimed that Hines asked him for a
\$10,000 Lorimer election contribution.
Hines says Funk asked to be intro-
duced to Lorimer and for the privilege
of contributing to his campaign ex-
penses.

Baker told about the introduction re-
quest just as Hines had testified.
Donald M. Frame, a cigar stand em-
ployee of the Union League club, testi-
fied that Hines once remarked to H. M.
Hettler that he (Hines) had elected
Lorimer, thus corroborating Hettler's
testimony and contradicting Hines.

NOT SERENE AT AGUA PRISTA.
The Soldiers Not Likely to Accept
Government's Terms of Dis-
bandment.

Agua Prista, Sonora, July 18.—In
preparation for the discharged men
who carried arms during the late in-
surrection, special receipts have been
received by the paymaster here from
Mexico City and it is believed that
the soldiers of this district will be
paid off tomorrow.

Each one is to receive \$40, in Mex-
ican \$25 of which the receipt states
is payment for services rendered and
\$15 compensation for the arms, which
are to be surrendered.

It is believed here that the men will
not give up arms, and that trouble
will follow the attempted disband-
ment of the garrison.

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WHAT ORTIE M'MANIGAL TOLD THE GRAND JURY

Transcript of Evidence Incidentally Brought Into Con-
tempt Proceedings

REPETITION OF CONFERENCE WITH J. J. M'NAMARA

Statement of an Admission by J. B. McNamara that He
Had Blown Up the Los Angeles Times Building—The
Court Ruled that Mrs. McManigal was not in Con-
tempt as Her Testimony was not Necessary to the
Indictments.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 18.—Judge
Bordwell dismissed the contempt pro-
ceedings against Mrs. McManigal to-
day, and the defense in the Mc-
Namara dynamiting case made public
at the same time a certified copy of
the evidence given by her husband
the alleged confessed plotter, to the
grand jury on May 4.

The woman was brought into court
having refused to testify before the
inquisitors against the McNamara
brothers and the contempt pro-
ceedings were dismissed without a
word being spoken by the attorneys
for the defense. Judge Bordwell ruled
that the affidavit of the prosecution,
comparing Mrs. McManigal's asserted
right as the wife of the accused man
not to testify, was insufficient and
the defense hailed the decision as a
signal victory.

Clarence Darrow, and his associate
attorneys, declared that the ruling
established a precedent which would
guard all of the numerous witnesses
for the McNamaras from the danger
of being summoned before the grand
jury prior to the trial on October 11.
The judge held that the indictments
already filed against John J. McNa-
mara, the accused labor leader, and
his brother James, were sufficient to
hold them for trial, and that there-
fore there was no necessity of forc-
ing Mrs. McManigal to answer ques-
tions.

W. Joseph Ford, assistant attorney
entered a protest against the ruling
of the court and announced that the
prosecution would appeal, or at least
file a new affidavit, charging Mrs.
McManigal with contempt.

McManigal's testimony before the
grand jury was incorporated by the
defense in its answer to support the
allegations of Mrs. McManigal
that replies to questions propounded
to her in the grand jury room in
connection with the alleged McNa-
mara dynamite plot would tend to
incriminate both her husband and
herself. Judge Bordwell, however,
decided in favor of the woman with-
out considering the answer.

According to the transcript of the
grand jury testimony McManigal said
he met J. B. McNamara first in
December 1909. He declared that in
November 1910, while he and J. B.
McNamara were in the woods at
Conover, Wis., the latter told Mc-
Manigal that he had blown up the
Times building.

McManigal stated that he first
knew J. B. McNamara under that
name but later was told by him that
his name was J. B. Bryce.

"After he came from the coast" Mc-
Manigal continued, "he told me, and
his brother John told me, his name
was Frank Sullivan. Later on he told
me his name would be Frank Sulli-
van."

McManigal said that when J. B.
McNamara left the east to come to
the coast early last summer, he ac-
companied him from Indianapolis to
Chicago.

"When did you join him?" he was
asked, according to the transcript.
"Indianapolis, in his brother's of-
fice."

"Were you present with J. B. Mc-
Namara and J. J. McNamara in the
latter's office when the question was
discussed as to what J. B. McNamara
was coming to the coast for?"

"I did not get much of that instruc-
tion that he had there. It was al-
most all settled before I got there."

McManigal said that James B. Mc-
Namara had two suit cases and a
dozen clocks of internal machines
but did not mention dynamite.

"But as we were getting ready" said
McManigal "they also had a suit
case prepared for me to take, part
of it to be left at Milwaukee, and a
part to be taken to Duluth."

"J. J. told J. B. as we were getting
ready to leave, 'You go out there and
get in touch with Clarence and Clarence
will make you acquainted with the
bunch around there,' he said, 'You
will meet the old man out there' he

said, 'and I learned his name was
Tveitmoec.' After hinting at some occurrence in
Seattle and being told by District
Attorney Fredericks to "drop it" Mc-
Manigal told of reading in a Chi-
cago paper of the Times disaster.
Then he went to Indianapolis, he
declared, saw a bulletin about the ex-
plosion, bought a paper and went to
J. J. McNamara's office and into his
private room.

"I pulled out this paper" the trans-
cript continued, "and I said, 'What
the hell is going on out there' he
says, 'By God, them fellows are
raising hell out there, by God, and
they killed a lot of people too.'"

"Who said that, J. J.?"
"No, I told him that—I says 'By
God, they killed a lot of people too.'"
"Yes, by God," he says, "that ought
to make them come across, the dam
scabs."

"He says, 'They wanted to give
them a good cleanup and I guess
they got it now.'"
"I said, 'I wonder what became
of that fellow?'"

"He says, 'Oh, never mind that
fellow. He is away from there good
and strong. He is 200 miles from
there.'"

"I asked him if he had any word
from him. He said, 'Not definite.'"
He thought, though, from the way
things read, he was all right." This
testimony referred to James B. Mc-
Namara.

McManigal then told of coming to
Los Angeles and blowing up the
Llewellyn iron works here, saying
he was sent here by J. J. McNamara;
that he later reported to J. J. Mc-
Namara at Indianapolis and received
\$35. He also declared before the
jury that a piece of mechanism
shown him was an internal machine
J. B. McNamara had invented and
he explained how an explosion would
be caused by it.

Before the case of Mrs. McManigal
was called today, her uncle, George
Behm was called by the jury but
was excused until Thursday, the
prosecution presumably not desir-
ing to question him until the court had
decided in the proceedings against his
niece.

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J. B. McNamara had invented and
he explained how an explosion would
be caused by it.

Before the case of Mrs. McManigal
was called today, her uncle, George
Behm was called by the jury but
was excused until Thursday, the
prosecution presumably not desir-
ing to question him until the court had
decided in the proceedings against his
niece.

McManigal then told of coming to
Los Angeles and blowing up the
Llewellyn iron works here, saying
he was sent here by J. J. McNamara;
that he later reported to J. J. Mc-
Namara at Indianapolis and received
\$35. He also declared before the
jury that a piece of mechanism
shown him was an internal machine
J. B. McNamara had invented and
he explained how an explosion would
be caused by it.